

Swinton and Pendlebury Urban
District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

THE

Lady Health Visitor

AND THE

Inspector of Nuisances.

1909.



SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1909.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

During the year 1909 there were registered, as belonging to the district, 824 Births and 451 Deaths. Of the former 442 were Males and 382 Females ; of the latter 244 were Males and 207 were Females. Of the total number of Deaths, 412 were of persons belonging to and registered in the district ; the remaining 39 were registered outside the district though belonging thereto. These were as under :— Ladywell Sanatorium 4, Manchester Hospitals 7, Salford Royal Hospital 13, Salford Workhouse 3, Barton Workhouse 10, other districts 2.

LOCALITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS.

Victoria Park Ward—Males 76, Females 82 = 158.

Old Park Ward—Males 55, Females 50 = 105.

Moorside Ward—Males 49, Females 47 = 96.

Newtown Ward—Males 53, Females 60 = 113.

Market Ward—Males 110, Females 65 = 175.

East Ward—Males 99, Females 78 = 177.

* Total, 824.

* There is an apparent discrepancy between the number of births which I have received from the Registrar and those which have been notified. This is accounted for by the fact that births must be notified within 36 hours, while they may be registered at any time within six weeks.

The distribution of the Deaths over the various Wards (a) *at all ages* and (b) *under one year of age*, will be found on Table II. of the Appendix to my Report.

They were for—

Victoria Park Ward	...	77 (a) and 17 (b).
Old Park Ward	...	63 (a) and 12 (b).
Moorside Ward	...	54 (a) and 9 (b).
Newtown Ward	...	52 (a) and 9 (b).
Market Ward	...	92 (a) and 28 (b).
East Ward	...	113 (a) and 33 (b).

Total Deaths, 451. Total under one year, 108.

(See also Table V. of Appendix).

TABLE SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,
SPECIAL RATES, AND DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR, FOR
1909 :—

	Whole District.	Victoria Park Ward.	Old Park Ward.	Moor- side Ward.	New- town Ward.	Market Ward.	East Ward.
Estimated Population (to middle of 1909)	30,773	6,573	5,326	4,356	5,068	4,971	4,479
Birth Rate (per 1000)	26'77	24'03	19'7	22'03	22'2	35'2	39'5
Nett Death Rate (per 1,000)	14'65	11'7	11'8	12'4	10'2	18'5	25'2
Infantile Mortality Rate ..	131'06	107'6	114'2	93'7	79'6	160'	186'4
* Zymotic Death Rate	1'6	1'6	1'1	0'46	0'98	2'4	3'3
|| Respiratory Death Rate ..	4'4	3'5	3'9	4'1	2'9	5'8	7'1
Total Deaths under 1 year.	108	17	12	9	9	28	33

* Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Enteric Fever and Diarrhœa.

|| Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Other Lung Affections and Phthisis.

From the above table it will be seen that East, Market, and Victoria Park Wards showed the highest Birth-rates, and that both East and Market Wards showed the highest rates amongst all deaths, and the highest Infantile Mortality, Zymotic, and Respiratory Death-rates. The general Death-rate of the district, as well as the Birth-rate and the Respiratory Death-rate, were almost identical with the previous year. The **(General) Infantile Mortality Rate**, however, was **considerably lower**, and the **(General) Zymotic Rate** was only about **one-half of that of 1908**. It will be noted, too, that all the mortality rates in **Newtown Ward** were for 1909 exceptionally low, and also that **Victoria Park Ward** exhibits a marked improvement on several former years.

Table IV. of the Appendix (columns 9 to 14) shows the incidence of the mortality in the several Wards, and from it will be seen that deaths from **Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diarrhœa** and **Lung Affections** have very largely contributed to the higher rates of deaths in the **East and Market Wards**. The same Table, too, shows (in columns 13 and 14) under the

heading of "Other Tuberculous diseases," a large excess in these Wards over other areas—chiefly affecting children under five years of age.

From Table I. of the Appendix, L.G.B. series, it will be seen that whereas the decennial average death-rate (1899-1908) was **17·8 per 1000** of the population, that for 1909 was only **14·65** per 1000, and for 1908 **14·79**. The average **Birth-rate** for the ten years was, however, **30·09**, as against **26·77 for 1909** and **26·84 for 1908**. I do not think it necessary here to offer any comment on this discrepancy, as I have referred to the matter in previous annual reports. It is one, however, which does not affect this district alone, and one which under existing social conditions and circumstances can neither be satisfactorily dealt with nor, perhaps, altogether explained.

Taking the Wards individually, it is seen that **East and Market Wards** have the **highest Birth-rates** as well as **General and Infant Mortality Rates**. Some explanation of the latter will be found on Table IV., referred to above.

Many of the older type of dwelling-houses—often much overcrowded, damp and uncleanly in their interior arrangements—are to be found in the East and Market Wards, as well as, to a lesser extent, in Victoria Park Ward, and this no doubt largely accounts for the higher rate of mortality generally found to exist in these Wards. Not only so, but it is chiefly in these congested areas, too often associated with the privy and midden arrangement that we find (see Table III. in Appendix) the larger prevalence of infectious disease—notably Scarlet Fever—(and to some extent Enteric Fever also).

CHART SHOWING RISE AND FALL OF INEECTIOUS DISEASE DURING YEARS 1905 & 1906.

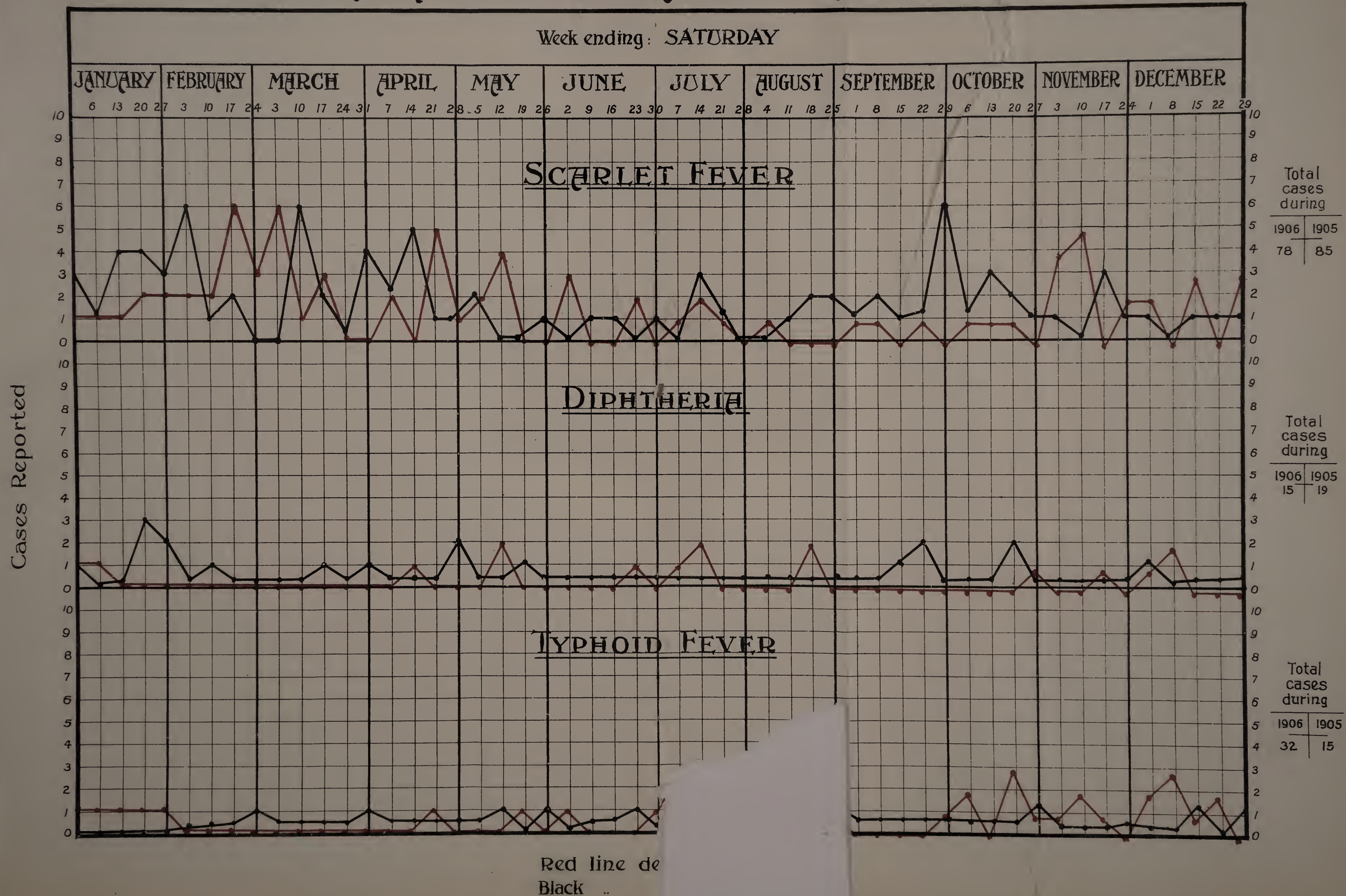


TABLE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR.

(See also Table III. above referred to.)

Scarlet Fever.—299 cases, ranging from 63, 61, 53 and 51 in Market, East, Newtown, and Victoria Park Wards respectively, to 38 in Old Park and 33 in Moorside Wards respectively.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—39 cases—Market and East Wards, 14 and 8 respectively.

Enteric Fever.—43 cases—Newtown and Victoria Park Wards, 15 and 12 respectively.

Total Cases removed to Hospital = 27 Scarlet Fever, 8 Enteric Fever and 5 Diphtheria (see Table III., Appendix).

Total Deaths from Infectious Disease = Measles 14, Scarlet Fever 11, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup 5, Enteric Fever 7. These included those occurring at Ladywell Sanatorium (see Table IV., Appendix), and of “residents” dying elsewhere.

Careful attention has been given during the year to the somewhat increased prevalence of Scarlet Fever, especially in the **East and Market Wards** (where the incidence of the disease has been principally observed). It has often been found that an unnoticed case has, in these wards, been the focus for a more or less wide distribution of the disease, not only in its immediate locality, but over a much more extensive area. Frequently no medical man is called in to the case, and the result is often disastrous, especially so in such diseases as Scarlet Fever and Measles. It is oftentimes found that prior to our receiving any official notification of such a case in a dwelling that much of the mischief in connection with the spread of the disease has been done. Parental indifference, too, often leads to needless delay in

dealing promptly with the first case occurring in any particular locality. The results of my observations as Schools Medical Officer for the past year does not lead me to the conclusion that the spread of infection disease is appreciably affected by school attendance ; and therefore I believe it is rather to the effect of home influences and surroundings that we must look for the cause of such spread. Into the comparative advantages of **home and hospital isolation** I need not again enter, as the subject has been often referred to and commented upon by me in previous years, but I would observe that I do not think there ought to be any difficulty—with reasonable care and attention—in dealing with the bulk of the cases at home, because to repeated domiciliary visits on the part of the Sanitary Staff there is always added careful warnings and instructions to parents in properly safeguarding the patient from contact with others. In the absence of such care and attention on the part of parents, it is manifestly impossible for the most efficient system of oversight and supervision to have adequate effect, and consequently it is to this point more especially that I desire to draw public attention.

- N.B. 1. The number of houses infected was about 5 per cent.
2. Number of houses containing one case, 182 ; two cases, 31 ; three cases, 9 ; four cases, 7.
3. The number of “adult” cases was abnormally large.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.—39 cases, as compared with 20 in 1908. The incidence of this disease has shewn rather a decline in the last few years, owing, I believe, very largely to the general use of the anti-diphtheritic serum gratuitously supplied by the Council for the use of medical men in our district. The disease is most frequently found to occur in overcrowded dwellings possessing but a small and crowded-up yard space, but when notified at **an early stage**

can generally be successfully dealt with by the means indicated. The misfortune is that **early assistance** is too seldom sought.

Enteric Fever.—43 cases, as against 37 in 1908. Several of these were of the “imported” class, *i.e.*, the disease was originally contracted outside the district. I have reason to believe, too, that not a few of the cases might fairly be traceable not to conditions operating in their homes, but to insanitary circumstances connected with their work-places. Given a man, who might possibly be in a low condition as regards his general health, exposed to such influences whilst pursuing his ordinary occupation, and the result, in the shape of an acute attack of Enteric Fever, might not unnaturally be expected to follow.

In one of my former reports I suggested that it might be well to impress upon all those having charge of such places, for example, as underground workings in coal mines, the great necessity which exists for obtaining the best sanitary conditions in connection with all the workplaces where large numbers of men are constantly employed; for it is among colliers that the incidence of Enteric Fever is very largely observed.

The General Death-rate from **Respiratory Diseases**—included in which are Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, and also Phthisis—was **4·4 per 1000 of the population**, and varied 7·1 (an excessively high rate) in **East Ward** to 2·9 in **Newtown Ward**. The highest incidences were in **East, Market, and Moorside Wards**, in the order named. In the previous year (1908) the General Respiratory Rate was practically the same, so that no definite improvement can, in this respect, be recorded. The total number of deaths from **Phthisis only** was 27, equivalent to a rate of 0·87 per 1000 of the population. The notification of this disease being

voluntary (except in the case of "poor persons" under the "Tuberculosis" Regulations issued by the Local Government Board in 1908), we do not receive information of every case occurring in the district, but wherever such information is supplied, the necessary measures for preventing its spread are, as far as practicable, adopted. There are no means at provided whereby removal for treatment to a suitable Sanatorium or Hospital can be effected—at least, only in an exceptionally limited number of cases—and, therefore, under the conditions attending the home life of most of the instances coming to our notice, the sanitary staff can only adopt such precautionary methods as existing circumstances will permit of. No death from the disease occurred up to the age of 15, but two were recorded in the age group "65 and upwards." (See Table IV. of Appendix, Col. 8).

From Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy, and other affections of the Respiratory Organs (exclusive of Phthisis) 111 deaths were recorded, viz., 35, 75, 1, and 2 respectively. Of these 23 were those of infants under one year, and 37 were under the age of five years, being a percentage of 20·7 and 33·3 respectively. 29·7 per cent. of the total number of deaths from this cause were those of persons in the age group of "65 years and upwards." Much of the mortality from this class of disease is attributable to climatic conditions, as well as to poor and insufficient clothing. Excessive alcoholic indulgence is undoubtedly a predisposing cause, and especially so when the system has been weakened by want of proper and sufficient nourishment. Want of proper attention to the clothing of infants tends largely to increase the mortality from this cause. It will be noted that the Lady Health Visitor, in her annual report to the Council, touches upon this point, and has observed, quite properly, that while "great improvement has taken place respecting the clothing of infants," there are many mothers who greatly need her counsel and advice in this matter. The work of the Lady Health Visitor in this

connection has, I am sure, been of the utmost value, and I am confident that as time goes on the results will be more and more apparent. I am pleased to report the **Infant Mortality** of the district for the year 1909 was **40 per 1000 below the decennial average of 1899-1908**, and **20 per 1000 below that of 1908**. The total number of infantile deaths from **Diarrhœa**—including the Zymotic or Epidemic type of that disease—was only half that of the previous year (11 to 22), and whilst the autumn weather conditions were largely accountable for such a result, it must also be admitted, as an important factor, that the persistent labours of our Health Visitor, in this respect also, proved eminently useful. In her periodical visits to the mothers at their homes, as well as in her public addresses, she has been able to emphasise the importance of the correct feeding of infants, and the proper storage and preservation of milk and other foods, with good effect. The full results of such good work as this cannot, of course, be seen all at once, but they are bound to tell with great effect sooner or later. The report which Mrs. Johnson has carefully prepared on her work in 1909, and which is embodied herewith, should be attentively studied by all parents and those having charge of infants.

In connection with the subject of Infant Mortality, I may point out that of the total number of deaths (108) under that head (see Table V. Appendix), there were 33 **under the age of one month**, and 27 (or exactly one-fourth of the whole) **under the age of one week**. “Prematurity,” “Congenital defects,” “Wasting,” &c., were the causes to which the latter were attributable; and these, which are in reality pre-natal causes, must obviously, therefore, be regarded in a somewhat different light from the others. They cannot well come within the direct scope of the Health Visitor’s observation and influence—except such as may be brought to bear on the parents prior to the natal period—and this fact should be duly considered in estimating the sum total of our infant

mortality. Such total must always, of necessity, be largely increased by the inclusion therein of cases of this description, over which a sanitary authority has little or no direct control. In this connection it may, however, confidently be stated that the several "addresses to" and "talks with" mothers—alluded to in Mrs. Johnson's report—are certain to be productive of valuable results in the near future.

It will be noted, *re* Infantile Mortality, that on Table V. (last column) is recorded the "totals" among the enumerated diseases. "Prematurity," &c., as I have stated, heads the list with 27 deaths, "Pneumonia" accounts for 20 deaths, whilst "Other Tuberculous diseases" show a total of 17. About three-fifths, therefore, of the total mortality amongst our infant population was from these three causes. Those occurring under the last-named heading are traceable, of course, largely to hereditary influences, associated only too frequently with poverty, overcrowded and unclean dwellings, and early neglect.

LIST OF MIDWIVES IN THE DISTRICT.

Names.	Addresses.
Bolton, Alice	... 46 Arthur Street, Swinton.
Chadwick, Hannah	... 529 Bolton Road, Pendlebury.
Guildford, Dorothy	... 660 ,, ,,
Lingard, Annie	... 80 Station Road, Swinton.
Molineux, Alice	... 393 Chorley Road, Swinton.
Owen, Mary	... 297 Moorside Road, Swinton.
Seddon, Mary Ann	.. 551 Bolton Road, Pendlebury.
*Cordwell, Mrs.	... Clifton.
*Heywood, Mrs.	... ,,
*Hilton, Mrs.	.. Irlams-o'-th'-Height.

*Residing out of, though practising in, the district.

The work of supervision over these is carried out by the County Midwives Act Committee, under the direction of the County Medical Officer. It might be well here to state that after April of the present year (1910) it will be necessary, under the provisions of the Midwives Act, for **all women who attend cases of child-birth** to become registered under the Act. Notifications relative to this will no doubt have been duly issued by the County Medical Officer.

Sanitary Improvements in the Year 1909.

- 167 house-drains re-laid and re-arranged.
- 35 down-spouts disconnected from drains.
- 227 water-closets substituted for privies.
- 208 ash-bins provided for dry refuse.

In the past seven years 1317 water-closets have been substituted for privies. These latter, however, far too largely prevail in several of the Wards, and it is to be hoped the Council will exercise its full powers to expedite the process of conversion, as it is an undoubted fact—upon which all sanitary reformers are agreed—that general, and infectious diseases are both disseminated and primarily caused by the out of date privy midden system. Wherever and whenever we see an efficient water carriage system applied in this or any district there and there only do we generally find, by actual observation, that the outbreak and spread of infectious and other kinds of disease are reduced to a minimum.

The **Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops** in the district have been periodically inspected during the year, and have found to be kept in good condition.

The **Slaughter-houses**, also, were found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition.

Periodical visits of inspection have been made by me during the year, both personally and with the Sanitary Inspector, and the results of such have been brought from time to time under your notice. I have, among other matters, personally inspected some 150 to 200 dwelling-houses, and many insanitary conditions have been dealt with—chiefly want of cleanliness, defective lime-washing, and, in certain instances, structural defects.

The general sanitary condition of the twelve Elementary Schools in the district will be reported upon to the Education Committee of the Council in due course, as part of my annual Education Report, and I do not, therefore, include any reference to these in my present report. This now becomes my special duty as School Medical Officer.

I understand that the erection and equipment of a Refuse Destructor will shortly be proceeded with. A tender has been accepted, and application made to the Local Government Board for sanction to a loan for that purpose.

Report *re* Public Baths.

Mr. Wilson, the Manager, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars for the year 1909, as to the number making use of the Baths, viz. :—

Description.				Number.
Men's plunge bath...	...	...	..	3632
Youths' plunge bath	..	...	...	3074
Boys' plunge bath ..	...	...	...	9911
Season ticket-holders	...	...	...	4080
Men's 1st class slipper baths	...	...	...	366
Men's 2nd class	,,	...	...	1404
Vapour slipper baths	...	...	...	84
Club members—men	...	...	...	299
,, boys	...	...	...	663

Description.				Number.
Ladies' slipper	...	...	...	287
„ plunge	...	...	..	141
Girls' plunge	...	...	...	1659
School boys, free	...	..	...	6108
School girls, free	...	...	...	2614
Girls, under 13 years of age	...	...	...	1137
Boys' wash-bath	...	...	...	162

He further adds—

“ Although the returns show a decrease compared
 “ with 1908, still, taking into consideration the cold,
 “ wet weather we had during the summer months, I
 “ think the returns are exceedingly satisfactory.”

From a sanitary point of view the Baths Management Committee of the Council may well congratulate themselves on a successful year's work.

The Surveyor has kindly supplied me with the following :

Number of New Houses erected during 1909.

Victoria Park Ward	...	...	5
Old Park Ward	..	...	40
Moorside Ward	...	...	30
Newtown Ward	...	...	19
East Ward	...	...	16
			—
Total	...	...	110
			—

At the close of the year 1909, I am of opinion that, on the whole, we may fairly claim that the general sanitary condition of the district affords evidence of much good and effective work having being accomplished, and shows a fair amount of advancement on some recent years. Notably has

this been the case in regard to various street improvements, and the paving of yards and passages, to which much careful attention has been given. Progressive action in this connection will, it is hoped, be the watchword for the future.

In conclusion, I would observe that the provision of **public conveniences** for the district appears to me to be, on sound hygienic principles, an urgent necessity.

I append the various "Tables" of the Local Government Board, as well as Table C of the County Council, and the usual statement *re* Factory Act, 1901.

The reports of the Lady Health Visitor and Sanitary Inspector also accompany this. To both I am indebted for much valuable assistance in the compilation of my own.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

SAMUEL HOSEGOOD, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.,

Medical Officer of Health.

The Briars, Swinton,

15th February, 1910.

SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY URBAN DISTRICT.

 ANNUAL REPORT *re* FACTORIES AND
WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES & HOMEWORK.

 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.					NUMBER OF	
					Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)					17	4
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)					43	...
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	291	...
Total					351	4

 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Particulars.					NUMBER OF DEFECTS.	
					Found.	Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—						
Want of Cleanliness and Limewashing					7	7
Sanitary accommodation—						
Unsuitable or Defective ..					4	4
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act—						
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses—inlet to drain in bakehouse					1	1
Total					12	12

4—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Bakehouses	...	...	..	...	...	...	39
Shoe and Clog Repairing			..	...	..	...	22
Chip Potato and Fried Fish Preparing					...	...	20
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dressmaking, Millinery and Tailors	..			...	...	...	18
Metal Workers, <i>i.e.</i> , Tinplate Workers and Black and White Smiths							9
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	...		..	..	...		3
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mineral Waters		...	...	...	...	...	2
							120

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	7
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5)—	
Notified by H.M. Inspector	5
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector	4
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	Nil
In use at the end of the year	7

SAML. HOSEGOOD,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Name of District : SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non- residents registered in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Residents Registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
				Under 1 Year of Age.		At All Ages.					Number.	Rate.*
		Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.*					
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1899	27500	864	31'4	167	193'2	555	20'1	116	71	31	515	18'7
1900	27800	817	28'4	157	192'1	613	20'4	90	67	37	583	20'3
1901	27005	808	29'9	172	212'8	589	19'9	64	59	39	569	21'07
1902	27200	924	34'	133	143'9	519	19'08	73	68	57	508	18'6
1903	27800	922	32'9	144	156'1	518	18'5	79	75	24	467	16'7
1904	28200	895	31'5	201	224'7	630	22'1	76	74	42	598	21'
1905	28500	846	29'6	109	128'8	470	16'5	114	111	39	398	13'9
1906	29000	849	29'2	169	199	588	20	91	85	32	535	18'4
1907	29585	791	26'7	85	107'5	503	17	86	84	44	463	15'6
1908	29885	803	26'8	124	154'4	532	17'7	122	119	29	442	14'7
Averages for years 1899-1908.	28247	851	30'04	146	171	551	19'1	91	81	37	507	17'8
1909	30773	824	27'	108	131	520	17	111	108	39	451	14'7

* Rates in columns 4 and 8 should be calculated per 1000 of the estimated gross population. In districts in which large public institutions seriously affect the statistics, the rates in Column 13 may be calculated on a nett population, obtained by deducting from the estimated gross population the average number of inmates not belonging to the district in such institutions.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this Table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term “Non-residents” is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity and dying in Public Institutions there ; and by the term “Residents” is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in Public Institutions elsewhere.

The Public Institutions to be taken into account for the purpose of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as Hospitals, Workhouses and Lunatic Asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the Back of this Table.

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water)..... 2292

Total population at all ages	27005	} At Census of 1901.
Number of inhabited houses	5400	
Average number of persons per house.....	5	

[SEE OVER

1	2	3
Institutions within the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving Sick and Infirm Persons from the District.	Other Institutions, the Deaths in which have been distributed among the several localities in the District.
1. Industrial Schools (Swinton). 2. Children's Hospital (Pendlebury).	1. Ladywell Sanatorium, Salford (for Infectious Cases). 2. Royal Hospital, Salford. 3. Salford Workhouse and Infirmary. 4. Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Christie Hospital (Cancer), Manchester, St. Mary's Hospital (Women and Children), Manchester. 5. Barton Union Workhouse and Infirmary (Borough of Eccles).	
Is the Union Workhouse within the District ?—No.		

TABLE II.
VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN 1908 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.
Name of District : SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	1 Victoria Park Ward				2 Old Park Ward.				3 Moorside Ward.				4 Newtown Ward.				5 Market Ward.				6 East Ward.			
	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births Registered.	Deaths at all Ages.	Deaths under 1 year.
YEAR.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.
	North Ward.				South Ward.				West Ward.				East Ward.											
1899	8000	261	137	51	7900	201	118	35	7150	248	145	54	4450	154	84	27								
1900	8190	256	159	40	8310	173	142	32	7530	237	175	51	4690	151	107	34								
1901	7578	242	144	68	7689	190	118	34	7124	229	155	47	4614	147	102	28								
1902	7600	257	130	32	7700	213	142	36	7290	266	151	41	4700	188	85	26								
1903	7700	257	139	27	7600	219	95	28	7400	249	134	52	5300	197	99	37								
1904	7720	241	145	52	7680	203	135	30	7450	246	177	67	5350	205	141	52								
1905	7750	231	101	27	7750	204	72	13	7550	226	125	43	5450	185	100	26								
1906	7800	203	156	42	7900	228	111	23	7500	224	136	52	5800	194	132	52								
* 1907	6510	159	105	19	4955	103	66	9	4130	88	50	8	4750	116	77	14	4915	159	87	23	4325	166	78	12
* 1908	6520	167	89	24	5115	106	64	14	4175	95	39	7	4825	115	75	20	4915	156	70	27	4335	158	105	32
Averages of Years, 1899 to 1906.	7792	243	135	42	7816	204	117	28	7374	241	149	51	5044	177	106	35								
* 1909	6573	158	77	17	5326	105	63	12	4356	96	54	9	5068	113	52	9	4971	175	92	28	4479	177	113	33

* The figures given for 1906-7-8 refer only to the 6 Wards into which the district was divided in 1907.
The "averages" up to 1906 refer to the former 4 Wards, viz., North, South, West, and East.

NOTES.—(a) The separate localities adopted for this table should be areas of which the populations are obtainable from the census returns, such as wards, parishes or groups of parishes, or registration sub-districts. Block 1 may, if desired, be used for the whole district; and blocks 2, 3, &c., for the several localities. In small districts without recognised divisions of known population this Table need not be filled up.

(b) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions beyond the district are to be included in sub-columns c of this table, and those of non-residents registered in public institutions in the district excluded. (See note on Table I. as to meaning of terms "resident" and "non-resident.")

(c) Deaths of residents occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be allotted to the respective localities according to the addresses of the deceased.

(d) Care should be taken that the gross totals of the several columns in this Table respectively equal the corresponding totals for the whole districts in Tables I. and IV. : thus, the totals of sub-columns a, b and c should agree with the figures for the year in the columns 2, 3 and 12 respectively of Table I. : the gross total of the sub-columns c should agree with the total of column 2 in Table IV., and the gross total of sub-columns d with the total of column 3 in Table IV.

TABLE III.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Name of District : SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.							TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY. WARDS.						* * NO. OF CASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.						
	At all Ages.	At ages † Years						1 Victoria Park Ward.	2 Old Park Ward.	3 Moorside Ward.	4 Newtown Ward.	5 Market Ward.	6 East Ward.	1 Victoria Park Ward.	2 Old Park Ward.	3 Moorside Ward.	4 Newtown Ward.	5 Market Ward.	6 East Ward.	8 Total cases removed to Hospital.
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.													
Small-pox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)...	39	3	11	14	6	5	...	5	3	...	9	14	8	...	1	...	..	2	2	5
Erysipelas	34	1	...	2	8	23	...	8	2	5	9	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever.....	299	3	89	170	32	5	...	51	38	33	53	63	61	7	1	2	4	5	8	27
Typhus Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	43	...	3	10	15	15	...	12	4	1	15	7	4	3	...	...	2	1	2	8
Relapsing Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...
Continued Fever .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...
Plague .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
*Phthisis (voluntary notification)	13	...	...	1	1	11	...	1	2	2	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	429	7	103	197	62	60	...	77	49	42	88	93	80	10	2	2	6	8	12	40

NOTES.—The localities adopted for this Table are the same as those in Tables II. and IV.
State in space below the name of the isolation hospital, if any, to which residents in the district, suffering from infectious disease are usually sent. Mark (H) the locality in which it is situated, or if not within the district state where it is situated, and in what district. The name of the authority by whom the hospital is provided should also be given. Mark (W) the locality in which a Workhouse is situated.
* This space may be used for record of other disease the notification (compulsory or voluntary) of which is in force in the district.
† These age columns for notifications should be filled up in all cases where the Medical Officer of Health, by inquiry or otherwise, has obtained the necessary information.
* Column 8 should be filled up with the Totals of cases removed to Hospital, whether the district is divided into separate localities or consists of one undivided area.
Isolation Hospital, Name and Situation : Ladywell Sanatorium (in Salford Borough). Total available Beds : 20.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated : 3 (Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, and Enteric Fever.



TABLE IV.
CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1909.
Name of District : Swinton and Pendlebury.

CAUSES OF DEATH. I	DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.							DEATHS AT ALL AGES OF "RESIDENTS" BELONGING TO LOCALITIES, WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT						TOTAL DEATHS WHETHER OF RESIDENTS OR NON-RESIDENTS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS IN THE DISTRICT. 16
	All Ages. 2	Under 1. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8	Victoria Park Ward. 9	Old Park Ward. 10	Moorside Ward. 11	Newtown Ward. 12	Market Ward. 13	East Ward. 14	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..
Measles	14	1	12	1	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	3	4	3
Scarlet Fever... ..	11	1	6	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	6	2	...
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	5	1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Croup ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever : Typhus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric	7	...	...	1	3	3	...	1	1	...	2	1	2	...
Other continued ... ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Cholera ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa (see notes at back)	14	11	3	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	5	1
Enteritis (see notes at back)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gastritis (see notes at back)	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Puerperal Fever (see notes at back) ... ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	27	...	...	...	5	20	2	7	4	4	1	2	9	4
Other Tubercular Diseases	39	22	11	5	...	1	...	4	1	2	4	13	15	13
Cancer, Malignant Disease (see notes back)	28	...	...	...	...	20	8	4	3	6	5	5	5	..
Bronchitis	33	4	...	...	...	15	14	3	11	7	4	6	2	1
Pneumonia	75	20	13	4	1	19	18	13	4	7	10	20	21	27
Pleurisy	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	..	..	...	...
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	..	...	...
Venereal Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Premature Birth	22	22	...	..	...	...	...	1	2	3	3	5	8	...
Diseases and Accidents of Parturition .. ..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart Diseases	28	2	1	3	1	10	11	4	12	2	...	3	7	10
Accidents	12	1	1	2	1	7	...	2	2	...	2	4	2	1
Suicides	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	...
Septic Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6
All other causes	124	23	7	2	7	41	44	28	15	18	17	21	25	45
All Causes	451	108	59	22	19	142	101	77	63	54	52	92	113	111

NOTES TO TABLES IV. AND V.

- (a) In Table IV. all deaths of "Residents" occurring in public institutions, whether within or without the district, are to be *included* with the other deaths in the columns for the several age groups (columns 2-8). They are also, in columns 9-15, to be *included* among the deaths in their respective "Localities" according to the previous addresses of the deceased as given by the Registrars. Deaths of "Non-residents" occurring in public institutions in the district are in like manner to be *excluded* from columns 2-8 and 9-15 of Table IV.
- (b) See notes on Table I. as to the meaning of "Residents" and "Non-residents," and as to the "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables. The "Localities" in Table IV. should be the same as those in Tables II. and III.
- (c) All deaths occurring in public institutions situated within the district, whether of "Residents" or of "Non-residents," are, in addition to being dealt with as in note (a), to be entered in the last column of Table IV. The total number in this column should equal the figures for the year in column 9, Table I.
- (d) The total deaths in the several "Localities" in columns 9-15 of Table IV. should equal those for the year in the same "Localities" in Table II., sub-columns c. The total deaths at all ages in column 2 of Table IV. should equal the gross total of columns 9-15, and the figures for the year in column 12 of Table I.
- (e) Under the heading of "Diarrhoea" are to be included deaths registered as due to Epidemic diarrhoea, Epidemic enteritis, Infective enteritis, Zymotic enteritis, Summer diarrhoea, Dysentery and dysenteric diarrhoea, Choleraic diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Nostras.

In addition, and as regards deaths of children *under one year of age*, under the heading "Diarrhoea" in column 3 (Table IV.) are to be included all deaths classified as "Diarrhoeal diseases" in Table V.

Under the heading of "Enteritis" in Table IV. are to be included only deaths *over one year of age* registered as due to Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, Gastric catarrh, Gastritis, and Gastro-intestinal catarrh, unless from information obtained by enquiry from the certifying practitioner or otherwise, the Medical Officer of Health should have reason for including such deaths, under the specific term "Diarrhoea." Deaths from diarrhoea secondary to some other well-defined disease should be included under the latter.

- (f) Under the headings of "Cancer" and "Puerperal fever" should be included all registered deaths from causes comprised within these general terms. Thus: Under "Cancer" should be included deaths from Cancer, Carcinoma, Malignant disease, Scirrhous, Epithelioma, Sarcoma, Villous tumour, and Papilloma of bladder, Rodent ulcer. Under "Puerperal Fever" are to be included deaths from Pyæmia, Septicæmia, Sapræmia, Pelvic peritonitis, Peri- and Endo-Metritis occurring in the Puerperium.
- (g) Under "Congenital Defects" in Table V. are to be included deaths from Atelectasis, Icterus neonatorum, Navel hæmorrhage, Malformations and Congenital hydrocephalus.
- (h) Under "Tuberculous Meningitis" are to be included deaths from acute hydrocephalus.
- (i) Under "Other Tuberculous Diseases" are to be included deaths from Tuberculosis, Tuberculosis of bones, joints and other organs, Lupus and Scrofula.
- (j) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are to be classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are to be regarded as "Uncertified."

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables I., II., III., IV. and V., attention has been given to the notes on the Tables.

SAML. HOSEGOOD,
15th February, 1910. Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE V.
 INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.
 DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES IN WEEKS AND MONTHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.
 SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.					Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-2 Months	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 Year
All Causes	Certified	...	...	...	25	2	...	4	31	12	5	15	12	3	6	5	3	2	7	5	106
	Uncertified	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Common Infectious Diseases—																					
Small-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Measles		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Whooping Cough		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*Diarrhœal Diseases—																					
Diarrhœa, all forms		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
Gastritis, Gastrointestinal Catarrh		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wasting Diseases—																					
Premature Birth...		...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
*Congenital Defects		...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Injury at Birth		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus...		...	...	...	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Tuberculous Diseases—																					
*Tuberculous Meningitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Tuberculous Peritonitis : Tabes Mesenterica		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
*Other Tuberculous Diseases		...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	5	6	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	17
Other Causes—																					
Erysipelas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (<i>not Tuberculous</i>)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bronchitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Laryngitis		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Pneumonia		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	3	1	...	2	3	2	20
Suffocation, overlying		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Causes		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7
Totals					27	2	...	4	33	12	5	15	12	3	6	5	3	2	7	5	108

District of Swinton and Pendlebury. Population (estimated to middle of 1909), 30,773.
 *See Notes to Table IV. Births in the year : Legitimate 804, Illegitimate 20.
 Deaths in the year : Legitimate Infants 106, Illegitimate Infants 2. Deaths from all causes at all ages, 451.

COUNTY OF LANCASTER.

TABLE C.

SUMMARY OF MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT
FOR 1909.

URBAN DISTRICT OF SWINTON AND PENDLEBURY.

Area in Statute acres, 2292. Population (Census), 1901,
27,005 ; population (estimated), 1909, 30,773.

Name of Medical Officer of Health : SAMUEL HOSEGOOD.

Salary, £110.

Births registered : Male, 442 ; Female, 382 ; Total, 824.

Deaths registered : Male, 244 ; Female, 207 ; Total, 451.

Number of Illegitimate Births registered : 20.

Deaths of Illegitimates under one year of age : 2.

Birth-rate, 26·77. Death-rate, 14·7. Rate of Infant Deaths,
under one year, to 1,000 births, 131·06.

Death-rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases per
1,000 of population, 0·87.

Diseases prevalent ? Scarlet Fever chiefly.

Period ? First and last quarter.

What action taken ? Home isolation principally.

Any Schools closed ? No.

What is the character of the Hospital accommodation ? For
Small-pox : Joint with Worsley Urban District Council.
For other Infectious Diseases : Ladywell Sanatorium,
Salford.

Is it Joint or otherwise ? Yes, as regards No. 1.

Number of beds available for your District ? For Small-pox
20. For other Infectious Diseases 20.

Number of cases removed from your District ? Enteric
Fever 8, Diphtheria 5, Scarlet Fever 27. Total 40.

Deaths in Hospital of patients from your District. From
what cause ? Three—2 Enteric, 1 Scarlet Fever.

How is Disinfection carried out ? Houses, walls, ceilings, floors and furniture sprayed with chisnol solution. Apparatus used, formalin tablets and sulphur dioxide. Disinfectors about to be supplied in connection with Destructor.

Number of cases of Infectious Disease reported under the Notification Act ? 429, including 13 Phthisis (voluntary).

Are any Diseases not specifically mentioned in the Act notifiable (for instance, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Chicken-pox, etc.) ? If so, what are they ? Phthisis (voluntary).

Has any arrangement been made for the "voluntary" notification of Phthisis ? See above.

Is Diphtheritic Anti-Toxin supplied to Medical Practitioners free of charge ? Yes.

Action taken under "The Housing of the Working Classes Acts." Number of houses condemned ? None.

From where is the Water Supply obtained and what is its condition ? Manchester Corporation. Is it subject to your inspection ? Yes.

Is Scavenging carried out satisfactorily ? Yes.

How performed—By Sanitary Authority, Contract, or Occupiers of Houses ? By Sanitary Authority.

How is the Refuse disposed of ? Dry ashes on tip at boundary of district.

Has a Destructor been provided ? Not yet. A tender has been accepted.

What is the character of Drainage and the form of Sewage Disposal ? Dual system. Precipitation and bacteria beds.

Canal boats—Number inspected ? None.

Number of infringements of Acts ? None.

What is the condition of the Bake-houses ? Good.

Slaughter-houses ? Fairly good.

Has a Public Abattoir been provided ? No.

Lodging-houses ? New and in good condition.

Are they registered ? Yes—only one.

What is the sanitary condition of the Schools ? With one or two exceptions—to be duly reported on by myself as Schools Medical Officer, 1909—fairly satisfactory.

Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops—

Are they periodically inspected ? Yes.

What is their condition ? Good.

Have Regulations been made under the Order of the Local Government Board ? Yes.

Are they enforced ? Yes.

Amount of air space in cubic feet required for each cow ?
800 in new buildings, 600 in old ones.

Number of Cowkeepers ? 17.

Number of Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than Cowkeepers) ? Dairymen 10. Number on Register ?
Purveyors from out districts 8.

Food unfit for human consumption ? None.

Department of Inspector of Nuisances—

Number of notices served ? Verbal 217, informal 284, legal 192.

Nuisances, etc., remedied ? 1621.

Number of legal proceedings taken and result ? One. Fine of 10s. inflicted and payment of costs.

Closet accommodation of the District—

Number of privy closets ? 3200.

„ pail closets ? 50—at works only.

„ fresh water closets ? 2938.

„ waste water closets ? 100.

„ privy middens converted during 1909 ?

To w.c.'s, 227. To pails, etc. None.

Smoke—

Number of observations ? 67.

Number of legal proceedings taken ? None.

What is the time limit allowed for the emission of black smoke per hour ? Five minutes.

Has the Authority adopted—

“ The Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 ” ? Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 ” ? Yes.

“ The Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 ” ? Yes.

“ The Notification of Births Act, 1907 ” ? Yes.

Has a Health Visitor been appointed ? Yes—second year.

Notable Sanitary Improvements during 1909—

Substitution of fresh water-closets for privies.

Re-draining old premises.

Chief Sanitary requirements of District—

Removal of privies.

Provision of Public Sanitary Conveniences.

LADY HEALTH VISITOR'S YEARLY REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1909.

I have received 828 notifications of births and have visited 801 new cases.

3188 visits have been paid.

1345 cases have been visited.

There has been marked improvement respecting the prevention of Diarrhœa, many of the mothers have adopted my suggestions as to the sterilizing and storing of milk during the hot months of the year; they have also tried to get rid of flies, and many have been induced to burn their animal and vegetable refuse instead of allowing it to accumulate in the kitchen.

I have met with many difficulties as regards cases of Bronchitis and Pneumonia, the chief have been—

1. A tendency to put off sending for the doctor until the baby is seriously ill.
2. The giving of patent cough mixtures, many of which contain opiates.
3. The fact that friends and neighbours frequently interfere with the instructions of the medical man both as to the food and medicine of the patient.

From observation of a number of cases of diseases of the Respiratory Organs, I have come to the conclusion that the delay in sending for the doctor early is due to the fact that many parents put the cause of the illness down to teething, and much valuable time is lost in trying quack remedies.

Thirty-one children have had to be artificially fed from birth, in one family three babies under eleven months old have been reared on humanized milk ; of these two are twin boys, born when their sister was under eleven months old.

Three hundred and seven babies have had to have the bottle, in addition to the breast milk, before they were three months old, and 509 had the bottle entirely at the age of six months.

The too early use of farinaceous foods is still far too common. I find it very difficult to convince some of the mothers that an infant cannot digest bread, biscuits, rusks, etc., during the first six months of life. Many babies have been ill owing to their being fed on boiled bread, potatoes, biscuits, etc., and instead of ceasing to give them this diet, the mothers have contented themselves with dosing them with medicine.

Other common errors which I have come across are—

1. Giving food at too frequent intervals.
2. In too large quantities.
3. In the wrong proportions.

The above errors are largely responsible for the frequent and ill-advised changes that many mothers make in their selection of food for their children ; if a certain food does not appear to suit the baby, another is hastily substituted, and this in turn is rejected in favour of something else, thus the food is blamed while the real cause of the trouble was probably one or all of the errors mentioned above.

I am glad to say that humanized milk is steadily gaining in favour among a great many parents, a large proportion of the bottle-fed babies have been reared on this food, and several mothers have helped me very much by shewing others how to prepare it.

Sleeplessness in babies has been a troublesome symptom, and, in order to combat this, I have tried to persuade the parents to let them be undressed and put to bed upstairs at an early hour every evening. I have pointed out to them that if the children are trained to go to sleep in a dark, quiet room, at the same time daily, they will gain in health, and the mothers will have more leisure. I regret to say that, as yet, I have met with little success in this respect, and most of the babies are kept up in over-heated rooms until the parents go to bed.

The indiscriminate use of teething powders, soothing syrups, etc., is on the increase and is to be deprecated. I always discourage this practice, and when I am told that a baby is sleepless I try to persuade the mother to act on my suggestion *re* putting to bed early, to let the child be out of doors in suitable weather, and to give no powders unless ordered by the medical man.

Great improvement has taken place respecting the clothing of infants, although a good many mothers adhere to low-necked and short-sleeved dresses for their babies under the mistaken notion of "hardening" them ; many others have followed my advice, and have adopted more hygienic and sensible clothing, the result has been that the babies have been freer from coughs and colds.

Four nurse children have been reported as having come to be nursed in our district ; one has died, the rest are doing well.

Long-tubed bottles are still far too extensively used, and although I have succeeded in inducing some mothers to discard them in favour of the boat-shaped feeders during the day, most of them persist in retaining the long-tubed bottles for use at night. The utmost that I can do in such cases is to try to get them to boil all the rubber parts in the morning, and to let the bottles lie in fresh cold water all day.

I have given five addresses to Mothers' Meetings, four to the Women's Co-operative Guild, and one to the Mother's Union; many mothers who attended these meetings have told me that they found them very helpful, because they were able to sit and listen at their leisure, whereas they are often busy with household duties when I call at their homes.

I take this opportunity of giving my best thanks to the Doctors for the help they have given me during the past year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

(Mrs.) H. A. JOHNSON.

Swinton,

February, 1910.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SWINTON
AND PENDLEBURY.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT :

Inspector : ALBERT BLEAKLEY.

Assistant : PERCY E. BERRY.

Lady Health Visitor : (Mrs.) H. A. JOHNSON.

Annual Report of the Inspector of Nuisances

For the Year ended December 31st, 1909.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Swinton and Pendlebury Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour of submitting to you my report of the work carried out in the Sanitary and Ashpit Departments during the year ended December 31st, 1909.

As will be seen from the following summary, much useful work has again been carried out in securing the abatement of nuisances, and in removing insanitary conditions, which may be dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, other later and Amending Acts, and the Council's Bye-Laws.

In order that comparisons and references may be easily made, I have, so far as possible, followed up the form of report adopted during the past few years.

Summary and details of House Drainage, Defects, etc., and Nuisances remedied, January to December, 1909 :—

	1909.	1908
House drains re-laid and re-arranged ...	167	198
,, repaired	18	23
Blocked drains cleared, principally w.c.'s and house gullies	153	138
Cellar drains and drains under buildings dispensed with by providing areas for position of inlets to drains	4	6
House drains disconnected from sewer ...	9	10
House roofs and gutters repaired	16	—
Down-spouts repaired	8	2
,, disconnected from drain ...	35	82
Water-closets—repairs to fittings, etc. ..	251	218
,, substituted for privies	227	272
Additional water-closets provided	5	8
Ashbins provided in lieu of ashpits	208	221
Soil and vent. pipes renewed with stronger metal	10	32
Sink pipes repaired and renewed	155	185
Cellar, kitchen and yard surfaces re-flagged, repaired, etc.	92	35
Accumulations of manure, filth, etc., removed	4	4
Nuisances from over-crowding abolished ...	5	3
Privies and ashpits structurally repaired ...	16	10
Dwelling-houses lime-washed and cleaned ...	158	88
Householders fined for firing soot in house chimneys	5	1
Workshops lime-washed, repaired, etc. ...	3	3
Miscellaneous nuisances, etc.	103	82
	1652	1621

No. of inspections and re-inspections to premises in dealing with nuisances, etc. (not including those relating to house drainage)	2737
No. of notices—given verbally	217
informal—printed and by letter ...	284
legal notices served	192

TESTING OF DRAINS AND SANITARY FITTINGS.

No. of premises where the drains or sanitary fittings (in many cases both) have been tested and examined	119
No. of premises where defects were found ...	93
No. of inspections and re-inspections made at premises where examinations, tests, and the work of remedying defects were being proceeded with ...	2282
No. of tests made by water	127

The nature of defects found and reported on each month, as referred to in the foregoing list of nuisances, etc., remedied, is evidence of the necessity for the continued examining and testing of drains and sanitary fittings.

The applied tests and examinations have disclosed 93 defects, which might otherwise have continued to be a source of danger to health to the occupiers of the premises.

With reference to the legal notices served under sections 36 and 41 of the Public Health Act, 1875, in order to facilitate the owners or agents complying with the same, the Council, upon receiving a written application from the owners asking them to carry out the requisite works, have invited tenders from local Contractors, accepted one of same and the work has been carried out under the supervision of this department—the cost of same being paid afterwards by the owners. In a few instances at the request of the owners, owing to their

inability to pay on completion, the costs have been declared " Private Improvement Expenses " repayable by yearly instalments with 5 per cent. interest on the outstanding amount.

A total number of 79 water-closets were built and 56 house drains were re-constructed by contractors in the direct employ of the Council on behalf of 14 owners. The above entailed a considerable amount of office work, specifications having to be prepared for each owner's property and copies forwarded to six or seven contractors in every case.

The total cost of the work carried out as above, together with the provision of ashbins, amounts to £626. This amount includes £85 cost of boundary walls to five lots of properties.

A total of £485 of the above £626 was spent on re-draining and providing w.c.'s for 74 houses, which gives an average cost of £6 10s. per house.

By the foregoing method more headway is made in obtaining the conversions than otherwise would be, with a minimum amount of friction, which would probably entail legal proceedings with the owners and agents.

Number of conversions to fresh water closets in each Ward during the past three years :—

			1907		1908		1909
East	...	...	35	...	48	...	69
Market	..	...	38	...	72	...	23
Newtown...	...	...	4	...	47	...	65
Old Park	..	...	23	...	23	...	22
Victoria Park	...	...	10	...	25	...	33
Moorside...	...	...	8	...	57	...	15
Totals			118	...	272	...	227

Wherever alterations to the drains are made under our supervision, note is made of same and the new arrangement is shown on the Ordnance map which is kept in the Sanitary Office. This will be of good service in the future.

WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM.

Seeing that during the past seven years, 1317 water-closets have been substituted for privies, and the majority having been done at the instigation of the Council amongst cottage property, the Council have endeavoured to assist the owners by keeping the said water-closets under regular inspection, thereby making the tenants realise their responsibility and take reasonable care of same. To effect this, 5772 inspections have been made during the 12 months.

The tenants in most cases realise the advantages derived from the improved system, and many others desire its extension.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

One case. Non-compliance with notice served to white-wash premises under section 46. Penalty of 10s. and costs inflicted. Owner afterwards complying with 4 notices.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

This important matter has been continued, though the extra amount of work entailed in the constant supervision of conversions of privies, together with the increase of infectious cases during the year, has prevented it being carried on to the extent desired. Three hundred and twenty-two have been inspected and 158 have since had the walls and ceilings of one or more rooms limewashed or re-papered,

In connection with this work a noticeable feature is the number of yards containing poultry, but a larger number by far are lying waste, the earth often covered with scraps of rubbish. These spaces, by some little effort on the part of the householders, could, in many instances, be made bright with flowers, such as mignonette, nasturtiums, lavender and mint, etc. These plants produce ozone in large quantities, and are most useful in purifying and disinfecting the air, and therefore have a sanitary value in addition to their beauty.

EMPTYING OF GULLIES.

	1909	1908
No. reported emptied—Swinton...	34142	32264
Pendlebury	23701	27309

The work of emptying gullies in the yards and cellars of dwelling-houses, etc., together with the gullies in private streets and back passages, also the clearing of footpath channels from down-spouts, which are now attended to systematically, is undoubtedly of good effect. It is the means in many instances of bringing to the Council's notice cases of neglect by tenants, and the matters being dealt with before any serious developments have taken place.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

It is an offence under the Public Health Act for any chimney (not being the chimney of a private dwelling) to discharge black smoke in such quantities as to be a nuisance. Sixty-seven observations have been taken during the year of the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the manufactories within the District.

Three firms exceeded the time limit of 5 minutes black smoke in one hour, one in three instances and the others in one instance. On their attention being drawn to the matter,

the greatest offender replied stating that considerable alterations were contemplated. These have since been carried out, *i.e.*, the provision of some patent apparatus at foot of chimney. The others promised greater care in future. These means will be proved by subsequent observations.

Copies of the observations have been forwarded to the various firms whose chimneys were watched, and their attention specially drawn where there was an excessive amount of "moderate smoke" emitted.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Register shows the number of cow-keepers to be 4 in Pendlebury and 13 in Swinton. Keepers of Dairies, 4 in Pendlebury and 6 in Swinton. There are also 8 other non-residents supplying milk in the District, making a total of 35 purveyors of milk.

Periodical inspections have been made to these premises, special attention having been given to the necessity for thorough limewashing in accordance with the Regulations, which on the whole have been well adhered to. In one instance on Chorley Road extensive alterations were carried out internally.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Swinton 10. Pendlebury 10.

These have been regularly visited in order to ensure the necessary cleansing and limewashing being attended to, and removal of offal, etc.

Two hundred and thirty visits have been paid.

During the first fortnight of the year every occupier made application for re-registration which was sanctioned.

In one instance the drains of an existing slaughter-house were reconstructed and disconnected from the adjoining house drains.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Only one.

The house is in good condition throughout, with ample provision as regards ventilation, cooking and washing requisites, and is furnished with the necessary sanitary conveniences.

Number of inspections made 13.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

From time to time 351 inspections have been made at the various Bakehouses, Factories and Workshops in the District, as to their sanitary condition and compliance with the Acts in force. The number of Workshops on the register at the end of the year being 120, including 39 Bakehouses. These are clean and well kept ; little difficulty has been experienced with the occupiers in securing the observance of the Acts in force as to limewashing, cleansing, etc.

The use of one classed as “ Underground Bakehouse ” on Bolton Road has been discontinued.

In several instances where the Abstracts were not provided, notice of same was sent on to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Number of legal notices served 4.

Full details with regard to the above have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health, and will be found in his Special Report on pages 17 and 18.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Inspector Petch, of the County Police, has kindly supplied me with the following particulars and results obtained of samples of food, etc., purchased within this District and submitted to the County Analyst at Liverpool for analysis :—

Sample.			No. obtained.	Result.
Milk	...	...	17	Satisfactory.
Coffee	...	..	4	„
Butter	...	...	12	„
Beer	...	...	3	„
Pepper	...	..	4	„
Lard	...	...	6	„
Self-raising Flour		...	4	„
Total			50	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing number and nature of cases reported each month, number of cases sent to Sanatorium, rooms fumigated, inspections paid to the infected dwellings, etc., for the purpose of inquiries, giving instructions, supervising and disinfecting, number of houses infected, and the nature of closet accommodation :—

	No. of Weeks.	Scarlet Fever.			Enteric Fever.			Diphtheria.			Puerperal Fever.			Number and Nature of Cases removed to Hospital.				No. of Rooms Disinfected.	No. of Visits paid to Houses, etc.	Schoolrooms Disinfected.
		No. of Cases	No. of houses affected with		No. of Cases	No. of houses affected with		No. of Cases	No. of houses affected with		Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Diphtheria.	Puerp. Fever.						
			W.C's	Priv.		W.C's	Priv.		W.C's	Priv.					W.C's	Priv.				
January	4	26	10	12	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	32	71	93
February ..	4	35	12	18	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	23	137	...
March	5	29	8	14	1	2	6	3	2	...	...	4	...	3	...	62	224	22
April	4	35	15	11	...	1	8	2	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	33	143	59
May.....	4	20	5	9	...	3	3	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	48	160	...
June	5	29	18	6	1	1	2	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	35	129	87
July	4	28	11	13	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	29	127	...
August	5	28	13	4	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	144	91
September ...	4	16	7	8	1	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	34	144	...
October	4	17	7	5	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	23	78	22
November ...	5	14	4	7	8	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	1	1	...	29	127	...
December ...	4	22	10	5	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	28	109	...
Total, 1909	52	299	120	112	15	22	39	10	21	...	1	27	8	5	...	421	1593	374		
Total, 1908	53	198	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	1	...	31	10	1	...	301	991	347
Total, 1907	51	68	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	6	...	8	2	...	2	222	634	292

	No.	No. affected.
Houses with water-closets	3038	145 = 4·77 per cent.
„ privies	3200	156 = 4·87 per cent.

Whilst the percentage of infection from houses with water-closets and privies is about equal in the aggregate, still, on going into details of certain portions of our District where water-closets are general, it is noticeable that several months elapse at times without any infectious cases being reported.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Twenty-four specimens of blood and sputum from suspicious cases were sent to the Public Health Laboratory with the following results :—

Diphtheria	7	5 negatived	2 verified		
Typhoid	7	5 „	1 „	1 doubtful	
Phthisis	10	7 „	3 „		

During the year the 382 cases of Infectious Diseases dealt with in this department occurred in 301 houses.

Table showing number of houses and number of infectious cases occurring in each at one time :—

Infectious Disease	No. of houses with 1 case.	No. of houses with 2 cases.	No. of houses with 3 cases.	No. of houses with 4 cases.	No. of houses with 7 cases.
Scarlet Fever...	182	31	9	7	—
Enteric Fever...	29	2	1	—	1
Diphtheria	25	7	—	—	—

Immediately the cases were notified the houses were visited, printed cautionary instructions were tacked on the walls of the houses, generally in the living kitchen.

Additional inspections have been made—in some cases as often as twice and thrice weekly—in order to keep those in charge of the cases up to the requisite standard of carefulness as regards isolation and preventing indiscriminate visiting.

Notice of the infected houses are sent to the purveyors of milk, advising them to empty the milk into a vessel at the door and not to allow the cans to be handled by the householders.

Where the cases of Enteric are nursed at their own homes, sealed receptacles are provided for the depositing therein of all waste matter from the patients; they are emptied twice weekly of their contents and thoroughly disinfected.

In addition to the above precautions taken, carbolic soap, chinol disinfecting solution and sanitary chloride of lime are supplied to those in charge of all Infectious cases.

Where Infectious patients are nursed at their own homes a certificate is issued, to be signed by the Medical attendant, stating that the patient is apparently free from infection, previous to the rooms, etc., at the houses being disinfected, or the patients and members of the same family being allowed to attend school again. This has necessitated the issuing of 381 certificates during the year.

After having inspected at an infected house, and ascertained answers to the usual inquiries, notices are sent to the schools where the patient or other members of the families attend. By this means the Teachers of the classes affected may at once keep a sharp out-look on the other members of his or her class in order to detect if any other scholar shows symptoms or appears to be suffering from a mild and previously un-noticed attack.

In the whole of the Public Schools the walls, furniture and floors have been sprayed with a disinfecting solution, in some cases 6 and 7 times during the year.

The attention also of the Caretakers has been drawn to the necessity of freely ventilating the schools by the opening of the windows at seasonable times after school hours, and especially during holidays.

Sanitary chloride of lime and Diarrhœa mixture are kept at both Pendlebury Town Hall and Swinton Council Offices for the convenience of the residents, for free distribution, upon application being made.

SCARLET FEVER.

In 7 instances Scarlet Fever has recurred in the same house during the year, after periods varying from two, three and six months following the convalescence of the previous patient or its removal to the Sanatorium. Four were where the cases had been nursed at home, and three the first patients had been removed to the Sanatorium.

In the early months of the year an outbreak occurred in Hannah Street, Pendlebury. It appeared to be associated with a return case from the hospital. The girl-patient had been kept in the hospital for a longer period than usual on account of a discharge from the ear. The discharge having stopped she returned home ; a week later it started again, but our attention was not drawn to it until two further cases were reported from the house ; in the meantime, the girl had played with other children, and the result was that cases were reported from several houses in the same street.

It was found necessary to detain 3 patients in the Sanatorium for periods of 13, 17 and $23\frac{1}{2}$ weeks, costing respectively £22, £27 and £36 each.

CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

	No. of Weeks.	No. of Ashpits emptied monthly	No. of Ashbins emptied monthly	No. of Privy Pails emptied monthly	Loads carted to Tips and surrounding Farms		No. of Applications received	Loads of Offal removed
					Dry Ashes	Privy		
January ...	4	576	6120	160	415	45	4	24
February ..	4	890	6300	180	636	64	3	24
March	5	1050	7620	233	765	81	2	25
April	4	856	6270	184	530	58	1	20
May	4	866	6490	206	579	55	2	20
June.....	5	896	7750	227	577	65	1	25
July	4	760	6320	190	527	50	...	20
August ...	5	805	7960	232	549	61	2	25
September.	4	882	6300	182	470	68	3	20
October ...	4	789	7624	182	526	62	1	20
November.	5	921	9530	238	588	63	...	25
December .	4	680	7124	182	494	54	4	20
Total 1909	52	9971	85408	2396	6656	726	23	268
Total 1908	53	10333	77747	2217	7125	868	39	273

The privy-pails are those in use at the mills, collieries, and in Victoria Park.

The swilling of the paved main roads, streets and back passages (after the work of emptying privy-ashpits) continues to give satisfaction.

Name of Ward.	*No. of Houses.	No. of Water Closets.	No. of Privies.	No. of Ashbins.	No. of Dry Ashpits.	No. of Privy Ashpits.
East ...	897	571	336	391	88	193
Market ...	986	458	520	285	65	273
Newtown ...	1017	466	576	316	64	304
Victoria ...	1309	489	832	251	120	441
Old Park ...	1087	618	471	470	89	258
Moorside ...	881	436	465	367	39	249
	6177	3038	3200	2080	465	1718

* January 1st, 1910.

For the information of the members, I have inserted the foregoing details, showing the number of houses and nature of sanitary accommodation, etc., in each of the Wards. It will be noticed that we still have 162 more premises with privy middens, etc., than with w.c.'s.

I would here place on record the able assistance rendered during the year by Mr. Percy E. Berry (my Assistant).

I am, Gentlemen,

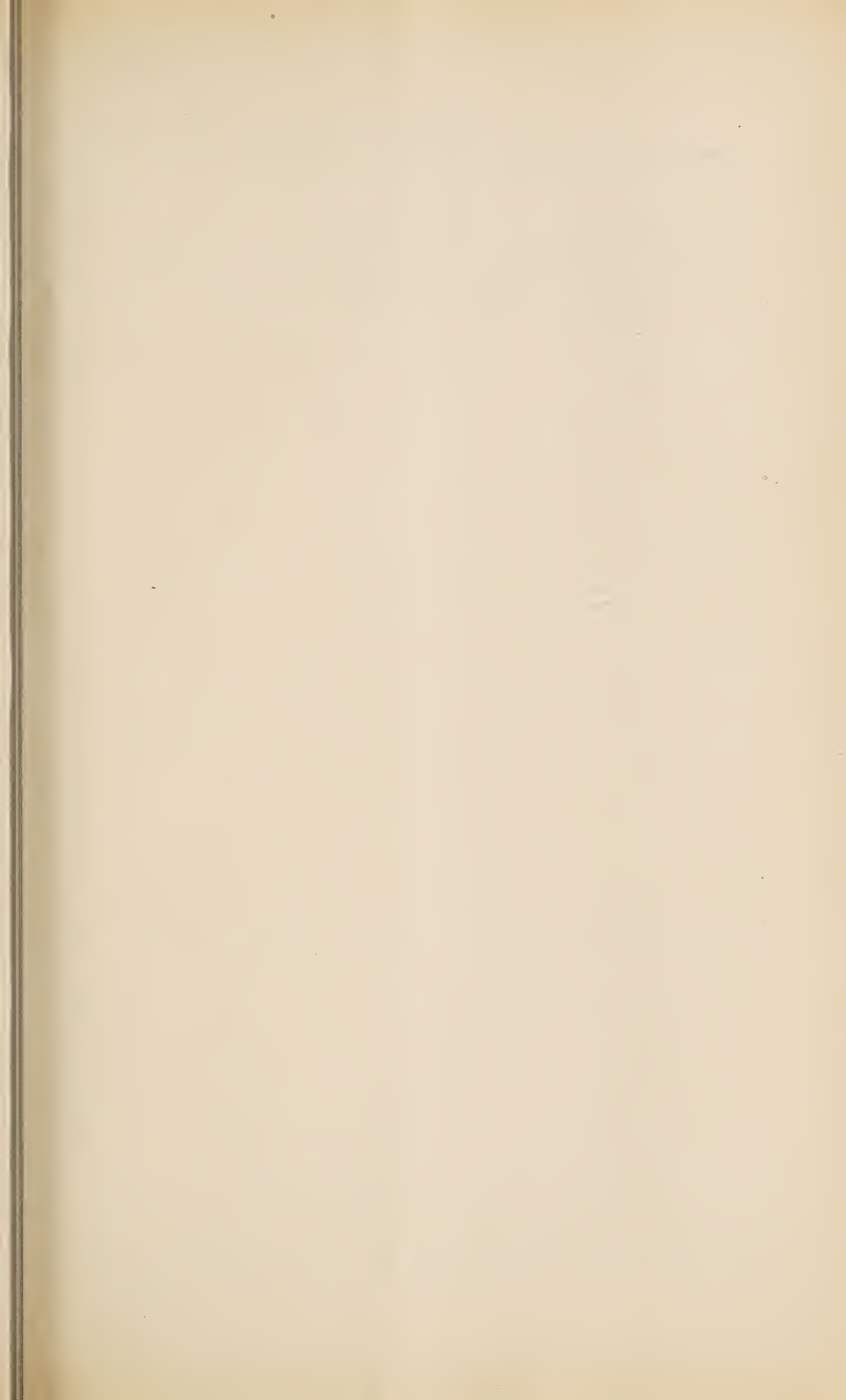
Yours obediently,

ALBERT BLEAKLEY,

Inspector of Nuisances.

1st February, 1910.



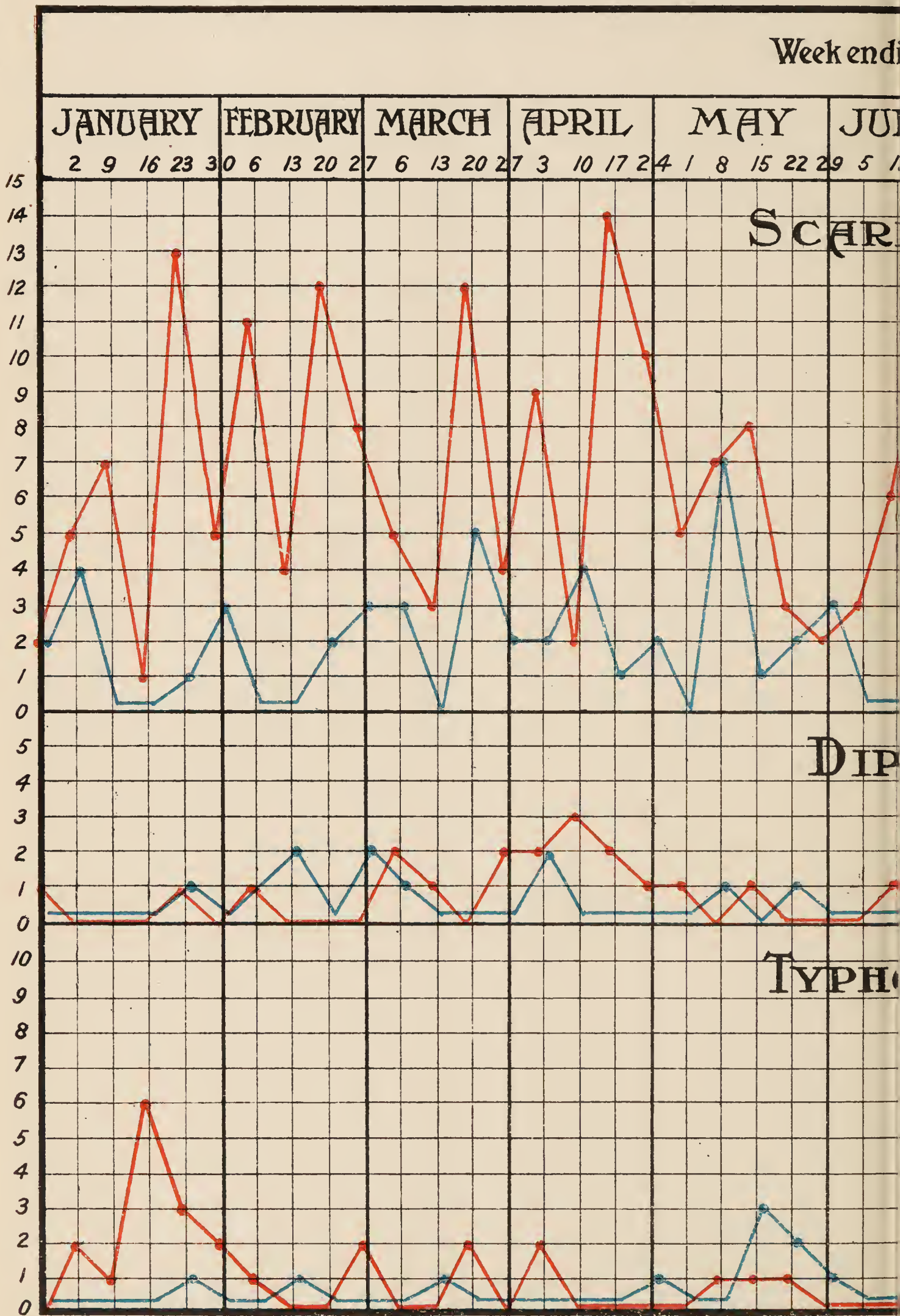


CHART

RISE AND FALL OF INFECTIOUS

Week ending

Cases Reported



Red line
Blue "

OWING

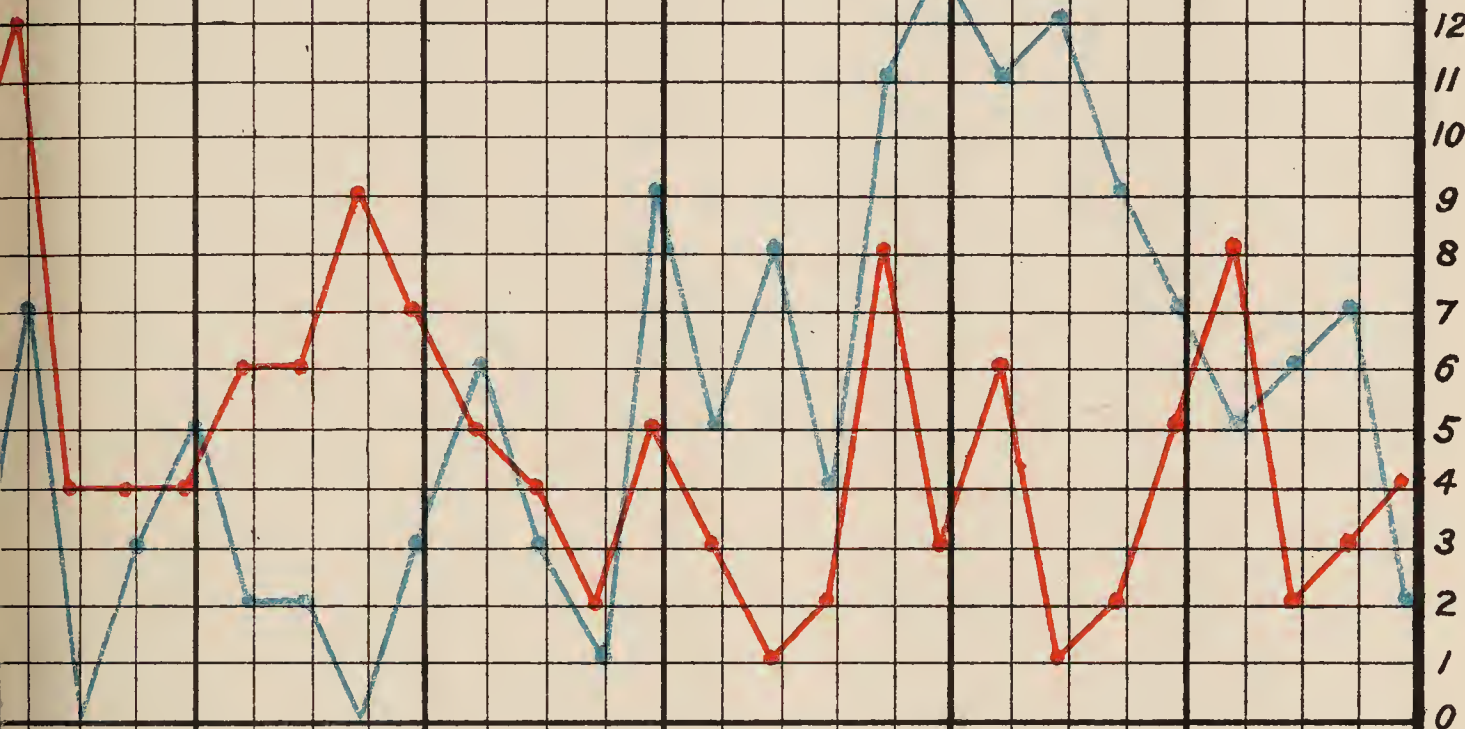
E DURING YEARS 1908 & 1909.

TURDAY

JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER

10 17 24 31 7 14 21 28 4 11 18 25 2 9 16 23 30 6 13 20 27 4 11 18 25

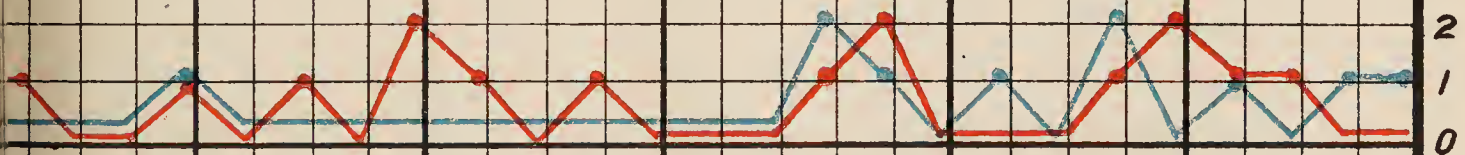
FEVER



Total cases during

1909	1908
299	198

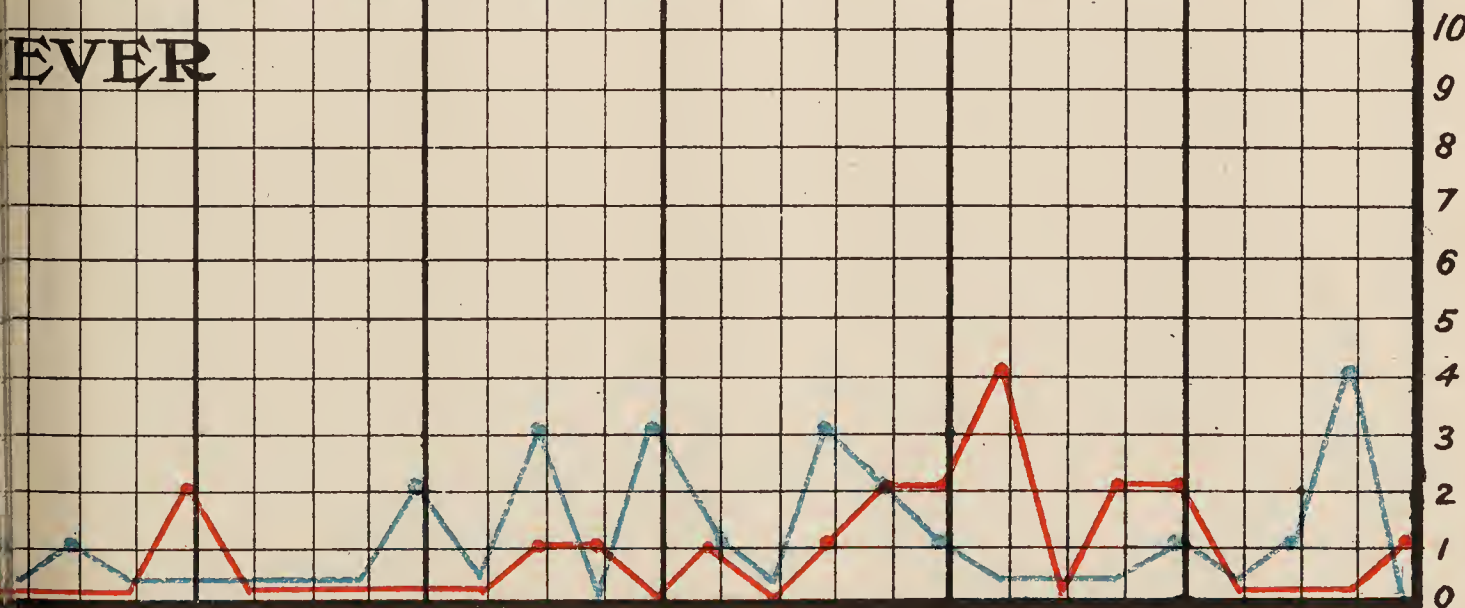
ERIA



Total cases during

1909	1908
39	20

EVER



Total cases during

1909	1908
45	36

es 1909.

1908.



